

M A R K H A M'S M E T H O D O R E P I T O M E.

Wherein is shewed his approved
Remedies, for all Diseases whatsoever in-
cident to Horses, and they are almost
300. all cured with twelve Me-
dicines only, not of twelve
pence cost, and to be got
commonly every where.

A L S O,

For curing of all Oxen, Kine, Bulls, Calves,
Sheep, Lambs, Goats, Swine, Dogs of all kinds,
Conies, all sorts of Poultry, all Water-fowl, as
Geese, Ducks, Swans, and the like; Pigeons, all
finging Birds, Hawks of all kinds, and other Crea-
tures serviceable for the use of Man.

Divided into twelve general Points or Heads.

By *Gervase Markham*, Gentleman.

The tenth Edition corrected by the Author.

London, Printed for *William Thackeray*, and are to be
sold at his Shop in *Duck-Lane*. 1 6 7 1.

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Markham's
**METHOD
OR,
EPITOME:**



Wherein
Is shewed the
Cure of all
Beasts, and
Birds, ser-
viceable for
MAN.



*London, Printed for
William Thackeray,
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By Gervase Markham, Gentleman.

The tenth Edition corrected by the Author.

*London, Printed for William Thackeray, and are to be
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METHOD OR EPIHOME.

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 Remedies, for all Diseases whatsoever in-
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ALSO,

For curing of all Oxen, Kine, Bulls, Calves,
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 and all sorts of Poultry, all Water-fowl, as
 Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, and the like; Pigeons, all
 sorts of Birds, Hawks of all kinds, and other Cre-
 atures, is made for the use of Man.

Printed into twelve General Papers or Books.

By George Mackenzie, Gent.

The same Edition corrected by the Author.

Printed at the University of Oxford, and are to
 be sold at the Stationers' Hall, in London.

A PREFACE

To the Old and New Readers,



His is an Age (gentle Reader) of much inquiry and examination of mens printed Works: neither is it in my conceit either unreasonable or unnecessary that men should give account for their Labours, especially where they make the world believe they do the world a particular profit: for otherwise the world might come to be cozened. Therefore for my self, thus methinks I hear the world say: Sir, why load you thus both mens minds and the Book-sellers stalls with such change and variety of Books, all

upon one subject, as if men were
tyed to your readings? Methinks
the little pamphlet you first publisht,
might have given satisfaction. To
this I answer That Pamphlet was the
milk of my first experience, drawn
not to nourish the world, but to give
a little satisfaction to a noble kinsman
I had, from whom a very corrupt co-
py was stoln, and put to Printing
without my knowledge; so that to
shield both mine own shame and the
books I was compel'd to put it forth
in that manner as it went; and then
many judicious Gentlemen in the
same Art found fault in the briefness
thereof, saying that the scanting of my
rules took away much satisfaction
from the young Scholar, and that
there was a lameness therein, because
I had not handled the whole members
of the Art, but here a finger, and
there a toe, as I was led by my own
fancy. Hence it came I writ the great
Book *Cavalatrice*, and in it omitted
nothing

nothing in my knowledge appertinent to Horfmanship: but by reason of a too greedy and hasty Book-seller, and the distributing of the work into the hands of many printers, it was not only exceeding falsly printed, but also most part of the book of Cures left out; which was such a maim to the Book, that I was many years stirred up by my friends to repair that errour; which I did by writing that book intituled the *Master-Piece*; wherein I have set down every disease and every medicine so full and so exactly, that there is not a Farrier in this Kingdom, which knows a medicine for any disease, which is true and good indeed; but I will find the substance thereof in that book: yet this book did not satisfie my friends; for they said though it were a work right good and necessary, yet the greatness of the book and the great price thereof, deprived Poor men of the benefit; and that the multipli-

To the Reader.

city of the medicines, and the cost of the ingredients were such as poor men stood amazed at, and found that their beasts perisht before they could compass that should cure them: from whence only I have with much labour and experience found out the Contents of this book, wherewith Twelve Medicines, not of Twelve pence cost, and to be got commonly every where, I will cure all the Diseases that are in Horses whatsoever, and they are almost three hundred. This Book I hope the price will not hinder; for it is determined only for the good of the needful; to whose use if it prove as fortunate as it is faithfully and justly set down, they will have cause to praise God, and love me, for my great pains in enlarging and correcting this latter Edition, as thou shalt find.

Gervase Markham.

brief Table,

Shewing the Contents of the Twelve Points
handled in this Book.

THe first Point sheweth the Character or nature of the Horse; and how the Horse, being subject almost to 300 diseases, yet all may be cured by twelve Medicines, and commonly so be gotten, Fol. 1, &c.

The second Point containeth the rarest medicine that ever was found out for horses: from fol. 23, to 27

The third Point sheweth the nature of the Ox, the Cow, Bull, and Calf, and how to cure all the diseases incident to them, with seven Medicines: from fol. 27, to 39

The fourth Point sheweth the nature of Sheep, and how to cure all the diseases in them with six medicines: from fol. 39, to 46

The fifth Point shews the nature of Goats, and how to cure all diseases in them with two Medicines; as from fol. 46. to 51

The sixth Point sheweth the nature of Swine, and how to cure all diseases in them with three medicines: from fol. 51. to 56

The seventh Point sheweth the nature of all kind of Dogs, and how to cure all diseases in them with 3. medicines: from fol. 56. to 61

The eighth Point sheweth the nature of Hares

The Table.

Hares and Conies, and how to cure the diseases in them with one only medicine: from fol. 61. to 65

The ninth Point sheweth the nature of all sorts of Poultry, as Cocks, Hens, Capons, Chickens, Turkis, Peacocks, Pheasants, Partridges, Quails, Cranes, House-doves, Stock-doves, Turtle-doves, and the like; and how to cure all the diseases in them with four medicines, from fol. 65, to 71

The tenth Point sheweth the nature of all Water-fowls; as Swans, Geese, Ducks, Tayls, Widgeons, Sheldrakes, Plovers, Herns, Puets, Bitters, Gulls and such-like; and how to cure the diseases in them with one medicine only; from fol. 71. to 73

The eleventh Point shews the nature of all singing and whistling birds; as Nightingale, Robbin, Bulfinch, Linner, solitary Sparrow, Goldfinch, Miskin, Spink, Canary-bird, Celandar, Black-bird, Throthle, Cordial, Lark, and such-like; and how to cure all the diseases in them with 3 medicines: as from fol. 73. to 80.

The twelfth and last Point sheweth the character and nature of all sorts of Hawks, and how to cure all the diseases in them with six medicines only: as from fol. 80 to 85

And concludes with the nature of Red and White Deer. A



A Character of the Nature of THE H O R S E.

HOrses. of all the unreasonable creatures upon the earth, are of the greatest understanding, having in them (as the School-men affirm) a certain naturall instinct, not only of the knowledge of their riders, and keepers. but also of their own generation and descent, knowing their Sires, and Dams, in such wise that they will refuse (as *Pliny* saith) to couple or ingender with them: they are also of all creatures the aptest to learn any motion, and the readiest to obey their teachers, having a greater love to exercise than any other beast. They are of infinite great courage and valour, taking an exceeding delight in the Wars; and (as some School-men affirm) have a certain foreknowledge of battell, and will prepare themselves man-like for the same. They will mourn for the loss or deaths of their Masters, and are so apt to endure labour, that it

is written of the horses of the Samaritans, that they would gallop a hundred and fifty miles end-waies, without rest or stay: they are naturally of long life, and by choice keeping, have been brought to sum up fifty years; but for thirty years it is much ordinary. The Mares are less lived, as till twenty, or five and twenty at the most; They are of all beasts the most beautifull of shape, they are fit for the saddle at four years of age, for the Wars at six, for the race at eight, and for hunting, or for extream matches, at ten or eleven: the females bear their Foals full eleven months, and foal in the twelfth: the best time for their ingendring is March, at the increase of the Moon, or in the middle part thereof, and the Mare foaleth her Foal standing: they are supposed to be so loving and kind to their generation that if a Foal lose the dam, yet the other Mares which are milch, will of their own accord, lend their teats, and feed or nurse up the orphan Foal. Horses are subject to more disease than any other beast, for they have full as many as belong to a man; and yet notwithstanding, all those diseases may be cured by twelve medicines only, as you shall find by reading of the sequel which followeth.

How



How to cure all the Infirmities in HORSES, either inward or out- ward, with twelve Medicines only, and all not worth Twelve-pence.

The first Point.

*All these Infirmities are cured by the first
Medicine following.*

A LL Fevers in general.	Sick Spleen.
The Pestilence.	Sick Kidneys.
A horse Taker.	The Yellowes.
The Falling evil.	The Dropsie.
The Pallie, or Shaving evil.	Costiveness in the
The Night-mare.	body.
Hide-bound.	The Bots.
All Consumptions.	All Worms.
The Brest-grief.	Pissing Blood.
The Anticor.	The Muttering
All Tiredness.	yard.
The Loathing of meat.	Shedding of the
Casting out of drink.	feed.
All Surfeits.	Falling of the yard
The hungry evil.	Eating of hens dung
Sick Liver.	The falling of the
Sick Gall.	crest.

The first Medicine.

IF the horse have been brought weak by sickness, and that you find it proceedeth from some inward infection, or corruption of blood, you shall give him in the morning fasting, two spoonfuls of the powders of *Diapente*, well brewed with four spoonful of honey, and toast to and fro in a pint of sweet wine as Muscadine or Malmsey, and then ride or walk him up and down in the Sun an hour after: then set him up very warm in the stable, and let him fast an hour, and then give him such provender as he will eat, and his hay sprinkled with a little water: but if his sickness proceed from any cold cause, or from over-riding, and too sudden cooling, or from washing when he was hot, or such like, then you shall give the same quantity of *Diapente* & honey in Sack, or other hot wine, in the same manner, as aforesaid: But if his sickness be less contagious, or that wine is not ready to be had then you shall give the same quantity of the foresaid powder and honey, either in a quart of strong Ale, or a quart of strong Beer, observing all the instructions formerly declared. Now for this powder which is called *Diapente*, or (of some) *Horse-Mithridate*, because it

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it is a general *Antidote* or *preservative* again^t all poysonous infection, you shall make it in this manner, Take of *Aristolochia rotunda*, of *Gentiana*, of *Mirrhe*, of *Bacchi saures*, and of *Ebri*, of each a like quantity, beat them all together in a mortar to a very fine powder, and then searse it till not any grossness be left, and then keep it either in a close pot, or in a bladder, and use it as before said, when you shall have occasion, and observe to do it divers mornings together, if the sickness be violent. Now for as much as this powder may many times be wanting, or at least hard to come by on the sudden, therefore in case of such extremity you shall take a good handfull of *Celandine* roots and leaves and all, and having pickt and cleansed them, you shall take of *Wormwood* of *Rue*, of each half a handfull, boyl these in a pottle of strong *Ale* or *Beer* till a full half be consumed, then strain it, and press the herbs exceedingly, and then dissolve into the drink almost half a pound of sweet butter, and an ounce and a half of the best *Treacle*, and being no more but lukewarm, give it the horse to drink in the morning fasting, and ride or walk him an hour after it, then set him up warm, and let him fast another hour, then give him me t as

before

aforesaid: and do this divers mornings according to the greatnes of his sickness. Now in this cure you must by no means forget to let the horse blood in the neck-vein, an hour or two before you give him the first drink, and let him bleed till you see the corrupt blood change and begin to look pure: to know which, you shall save the first blood, and the last blood, in two saucers, and as they cool, they will easily shew you the difference. Now if your horse happen to fall suddenly sick under you, as you travell, when there is no Town nor help near you, then you shall presently light from his back, and with a sharp pointed knife, or bodkin, or for want of both, with a strong pointed tag, you shall prick him in the roof of the mouth amongst the bars, somewhat near to his uppermost teeth, and make him bleed well; walking him forward, and suffering him to champ and eat his own blood, which is very wholesome, and almost a present cure: now if the blood stanch of it self, (as commonly it will) then you shall presently piss in his mouth and so ride him with all gentleness and ease homeward, and being set up warm, wash his mouth and nostrils with vinegar, and the next morning let him

B

blood

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blood in the neck-vein, and give him either of the drenches before prescribed, and no doubt but you may hold on your journey without danger. Now if the pricking of the horse in the mouth, you either strike your knife too deep, or else cut the vein in sunder, whereby you cannot stanch the blood (as it many times hapneth) in this case you shall put some big round piece of wood into the horses mouth (to keep him from biting) and then take a little of the fine down of a Hares skin, or a Conies skin, or (for want of them) the fine lint of any wollen cloth, and hold it hard to the wound, and it will stanch it; neither will it be lickd away with the horse tongue.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

All head-ach.

All frenzie.

The lethargie.

The staggers.

The potts.

All colds.

All coughs, wet
or dry.

All shortness of breath

Broken wind.

Rotten lungs.

The Glanders.

Mourning of the
chyne.

Lax, or looseness.

The bloody flux.

The

The second Medicine.

FOR any of these diseases of the head, or lungs, or other parts of them offended, you shall in any wise first let the horse bleed in the Neck-vein, and let him bleed exceeding well, that is to say, till you see the blood change, and that corruption come to pureness; then stanch the vein, and take of *Affsedita* as much as a *Hasel-nut*, and dissolve it in a saucer full of strong Wine-vinegar, and then take fine flax-hurds and dip them therein, and then stop the same hard into the horses ears, and with a needle and a thred stitch the tops of the horses ears together, to keep the medicine in from shaking forth: then take off the white cankerous moss, which grows upon an old *Oake-pale*, or other *oak-wood*, a good handfull or more, and boyle it in a bottle of new-milk, and a root or two of *Elecompane* till one half be consumed; then strain it, and press the moss exceedingly, and being luke warm, give it the horse to drink fasting in the morning, and ride or walk him an hour after it gently: then set him up warm; and having stood an hour, then offer him such meat as he will most willingly eat, and in any wise sprinkle his hay

with water; and thus do divers mornings together, according to the greatness of his sickness: But if you shall perceive that he casteth foul and filthy matter at his nostrils, then you shall every morning as soon as you have given the Drench, take of *Auripigmentum* two drams, of *Tussilago* or Colts-foot made into powder as much; then with *Turpentine* work them to a stiff paste, and make little round cakes or troches thereof, the compass of a groat, but much thicker, and dry them a little: then take a chafing-dish and coles, and laying one or two of these cakes thereon, cover them with a tunnel, such as you tun Wine or beer into bottles with, that the smoke may ascend thorow the same: then having made the horse head fast, put the smoke to his nostrils, and perfume him well with the same: and though at the first he be somewhat coy to take the smoke, yet having once felt the smell thereof, he will take such delight therein, that he will of his own accord thrust his nose to the same. As soon as you have perfumed your horse, you shall ride him forth till he begin to sweat and then bring him home, and set him up warm; and having so stood an hour or more, then give him meat as aforesaid; but by no means let him drink any cold

cold water, either in his sickness or out of his sickness, but when you may ride him after it; which if either weakness, leasure, time or place do hinder you to do, then you shall heat a pottle of water on the fire scalding hot, and put it into a gallon or two of cold water, so that it may only take the coldness away; and then cast a handful or tw of ground Malt or Wheat-bran into the same, and so give it the horse to drink.

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

Imposthumes in the Ears.

The Vives.

Ulcers in the Nose.

All Wens whatsoever.

The Colts-evil.

Swell'd Stones.

Incoriding or bursting.

The third Medicine.

FOR any of these outward infirmities or swellings, you shall take a peny-worth of Pepper beaten to fine powder, a spoonful of Swines grease, the juyce of a handful of Rue, two spoonfuls of strong wine-vinegar, and mix them well together: then if the swelling be about the horses head, face, or throat,

you shall take flaxe-hurds and steep them therein; and stop it hard into the horses ears, and stitch the tops together with a needle and a thred, as in the second medicine, renewing it once in two daies, till the swelling go away. But if it be in any other part of the body, then with this oyntment, you shall anoint the grieved place twice a day, till the infirmity consume away. Now for the swelling about the Cods or privy members, it shall be good before you anoint them with this oyntment, to bathe them well with cold water, as either by trotting the horte into some deep pond, or else by taking a pail of cold water, and dipping a cloath into the same, to bathe, clap and wash the cods therewith; then drying them with another clean cloath, lay on the oyntment, which is a present cure.

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

The poll evil.

Swelling after blood-
letting.

The withers hurt.

All gald backs.

All titfalls.

The navell-gall.

The Strangle.

The botch in the
groyn.

All Fistulaes.

Biting with veno-
mous beasts or
worms.

The

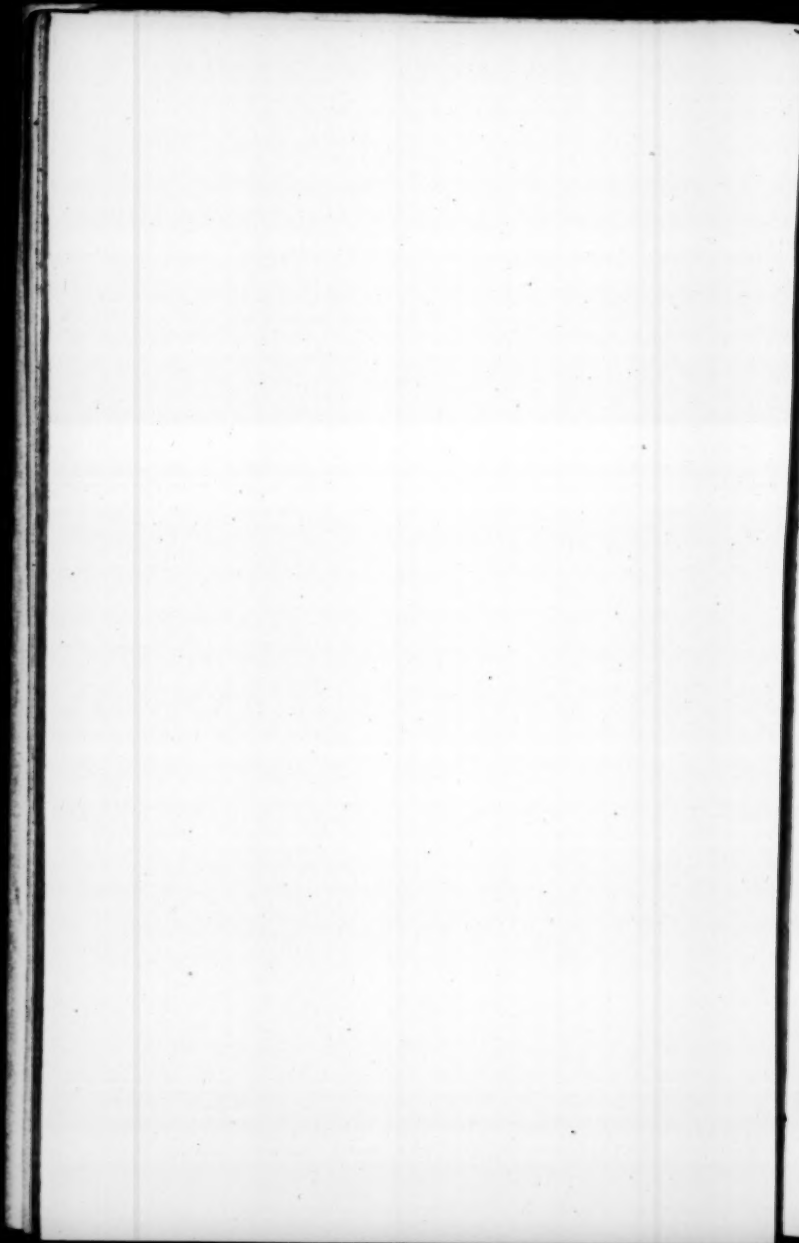
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The fourth Medicine.

FOr any of these filthy imposthumations, galls or swellings, you shall rake the earthen-
lome of a mud-wall which hath no lime in it,
but only earth, straw, or litter; and you shall
boyle it in strong wine-vinegar till it become
very thick, like a *pulus*; then being very hot
apply it to the sore, renewing it once in
twelve or four and twenty hours, and it
will not only ripen it and break it, but also
draw it, search it, and heal it most perfectly;
as experience will manifest it.

*All these infirmities are cured by the fifth
Medicine following.*

Manginess in the
main.

Manginess in the
tayl.

The Mallander.

The Sellander.

The pains.

The Scratches.

All kybd heels.

The Leprosie.

The Farcel.

The general scab.

All Lice or Nits, or
other vermine.

The fifth Medicine.

Fest in any wise, you shall let the Horse
blood in the Neck-vein, and you shall
suffer him to bleed very well (because cor-
ruption

ruption of blood is the only breeder of these infirmities:)then having with a knife, launcer, curry-comb, hair-cloth, or such like, opened the knots or pustules and rub'd away all scurf or filthiness, laying the sores open and raw, and as it were ready to bleed, then you shall take of yellow *Arsnick*, or white *Mercury* beaten to fine powder; or *Besalgar* & clarified *Hogs-grease*, of each a like quantity, and beat them well together till they come to a perfect ointment; then having tied the horses head up fast to the rack, in such wise that he can neither lick nor bite himself, with this ointment anoint all the sores and other offended places very well over, holding some hot bar of iron, or fire-shovel heated, against the same, that the anointment may the better and speedilier enter into the same; and being thus anointed, let him stand the space of two or three hours at the least, tied as before said: which done, take of the strongest urine you can get, and with the same wash away all the ointment where-soever it was laid, and then unty the horse, & put him to his meat: and thus do once a day, till the sores dry up and begin to shill away.

*All these infirmities are cured by the sixth
Medicine following.*

All Wounds in ge-
neral.

All Sinews cut.

All wounds with Shot.

Burning with Lime.

Mad Dog biting.

Foundring.

Fretizing.

Surbaiting.

All loose Hoofs.

Casting of the Hoof.

Hoof-bound.

The sixth Medicine.

TAKE of Turpentine, wax, and Hogs grease,
of each a like quantity, first melt the yel-
low wax and Hogs grease upon a soft fire,
then take it off, and dissolve the Turpentine in-
to it, and stir it very well together; then put it
into a gally-pot, and let it cool: and with this
salve tent or plaister any wound or sore, and it
will heal it. Also with the same anoint the
Cronets of your horses hoofs; and putting
wheat-bran unto it, being boiled hot, stop your
horses feet therewith, in case either of Foun-
der, or Frettize, Surbair, or such like infirmity.

*All these infirmities are cured by the seventh
Medicine following.*

All old ulcers.

The Schackle gall.

The crownet hurt.

Gravelling.

The

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The Canker.	Prick in the soal.
The Anbury.	A retrait.
All bruises broken.	Cloying.
All over-reaches.	The rotten frush.
The crown Scab.	

All these infirmities are cured by the Whay only, contained in the seventh Medicine following.

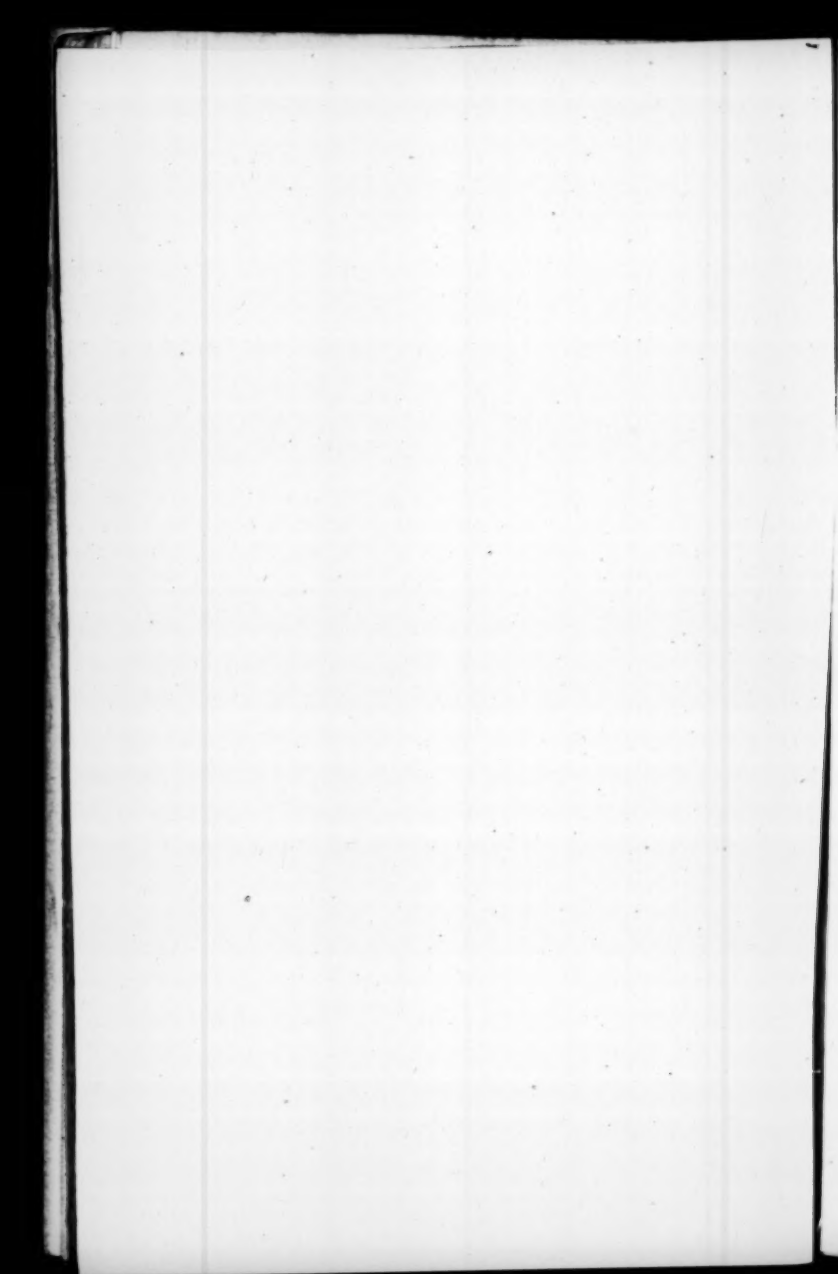
The bloody rifts.	The tongue hurt.
The bladders.	The paps.
The Lampas.	The tooth-ake.
All mouth Cankers.	Shedding of hair.
All hurts in the mouth.	The felter worm.

The seventh Medicine.

TAKE of new Milk three quarts, a good handful of *Plantaine*, let it boyle till a full pint be consumed; then take six ounces of *Allom*, and one ounce and a half of white *Sugar-candie*, both being made into a very fine powder, and six spoonfuls of strong wine-Vinegar, and put them into the Milk; then let it boyl a little till it have a hard curd; then strain it, and save the *Whay*, wherewith you shall first bathe the sore, the *Whay* being made warm: then with a clean cloath dry the sore, and then apply to this salve: Take of *Turpentine*, yellow wax and *Hogs-grease*

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grease ground to fine powder, an ounce and a half; mixe all these together on a soft fire, and then put it into a gally pot, and let it cool: but in case where the bruise is not broken, yet likely to break, there you shall only apply the fourth medicine, mentioned before.

All these infirmities are cured by the eighth Medicine following.

All convulsions of
sinews.

All cramps whatso-
ever.

The neck-crick.

Shoulder splat.

All sweld leggs.

Over-reach on the
back sinew,

All wind galls.

Wrench in the nether
joynt.

All bruises unbroke.

All strains whatsoever.

The eighth Medicine.

Take strong Wine-vinegar and Patch-grease or Piece-grease, of each a like quantity, and boil it on the fire. Then with Wheat bran make it into a hot *Pultus*; and being so warm as the horse may endure it, apply it twice a day to the grieved place: but in case the soreness be where you cannot bind any *Pultus* unto it, then you shall only take Patch-grease, or Piece-grease; and being molten

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molten very hot, with the same bath the horse
twice or thrice a day, and give him very mo-
derate exercise before and after his dressing;
and it will not only take away all pain and
anguish, but also remove all swellings, Gourd-
ings, or any other eye-sore whatsoever.

*All these infirmities are cured by the ninth
Medicine following.*

All light Galls.
To skin Sores.

To dry up humours.

The ninth Medicine.

First, bathe the sore place with hot mol-
ten Butter; then strow upon it the pow-
der of Rosin for a day or two: lastly, take a
spoonful or two of very thick Cream, and
with the Soot of a Chimny bring it to a very
thick paste; then spread it also upon the
sore, and it will heal, dry, and skin it, in a
short space.

*All these infirmities are cured by the tenth
Medicine following.*

All watry eyes.

All Blood-shot eyes.

All dimness of sight.

The Pin and Web
in the eye.

All Pearls or Spots.

All

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All Lunatick eyes.

All Fistulæ in the
eyes.

All Cankers in the
eyes.

The haw in the eye

The tenth Medicine.

TAKE true ground Ivy, which some call Alchoof, or the ordinary ground Ivy, and beat it well in a mortar; and if it be very dry, drop a little white rose water into it, or a little of the water of the herb Eyebright; then strain it well into a clean glass, and with that juyce wash, anoint, or tent the sores in the eyes, at least three or four times a day: as for the haws or hags in a horse eye, every common Smith knows in what sort to cut them away, and that easily.

All these infirmities are cured by the eleventh Medicine following.

All Splents.

All ringbones.

All Spavens.

All quitterbones.

All Curbs.

All bony excrescions.

The eleventh Medicine.

TAKE white Arsnick or Mercury, ground to powder, and make a little slit upon the head of the excrescion, the length of a barley corn, and down to the bone; then
raise

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raise up the skin with a fine corner, and put in as much of the *Arsnick* or *Mercury* as will lie upon a three-halpence, and then bind upon the sore a little hard flaxe-hurds; which done, tye up the horses head to the rack, so as he may not bite the sore place, and let him stand the space of two or three hours, for in that time the anguish will be gone; and the medicine will have done working: then put the horse to his meat either in the house or abroad, and the excrescion will rot and fall away of it self; which seen, you may heal up the sore; either with the sixth or the ninth Medicine, specified before.

All these infirmities are cured by the twelfth Medicine following.

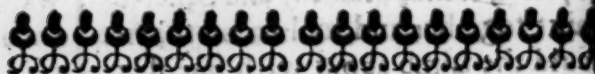
All broken bones. Weakness in the back.
All bones out of joynt. Horse hipped.
Swaying of the back. Horse stifled.

The twelfth Medicine

THe bones being placed in their true and proper places, according to the form of the member, you shall first bathe the grieved place with warm Patch-grease or Piece-grease; then clap about it a binding plaister of

of pitch, Rosin, Mastick, and Sallet-oyl, well mixt together, and molten on the fire : then fould the Limb about with fine flaxe-hurds, and then splint it with broad, flat, strong, and soft splents, and remove not the dressing for the space of fifteen daies, except you find the rowlers to flaken, which is a very good sign, and then you may straiten them again ; or if you find the member increase in swelling, and that the rowlers grow as it were straiter and straiter, then you may give the member ease ; for it is a sign it was rowld too straight before ; and thus you shall dress it but twice in thirty daies, or thereabouts ; in which time the bones will be knit : but if through the breach or dislocation, you find any gross substance to appear about the grieved place, then you shall twice or thrice a day bathe it with hot Patch-grease ; and that will take away the eye-sore in a short space.

The



The second Point.

The Emperour of all Medicines concerning Horses

TAKE of wheat meal six pounds, or as much as will bring all the other Simples following to a stiff past: of Annis seed two ounces, of Cummin seeds six drams, of Carthamus one dram and a half, of Fennel greek seed one ounce and two drams, of Brimstone an ounce and a half, of Saliet one pint and two ounces, of Honey one pound and a half, of whitewine four pints, and all this must be made into a very stiff paste, the hard Simples being pounded, and searfed to fine powder, and so mixt with the wet Simples: after this paste is thus made, it must be kept in a very clean cloth, and when you have occasion to use it, you shall take thereof as much as will make a round ball as big as a mans fist; and this ball you shall by continual washing, laving, and squeezing, dissolve into a gallon or two of fair running water, and give it the Horse to drink, either after he heates, or after any violent labour to exercise

when he is sick, poor, lean, or inwardly diseased, and full of foul surfeits; and then you shall suffer him to drink thereof as much and as oft as he pleaseth. Now it may be at the first that partly through the colour thereof, and partly through the smell, the Horse will be coy to taste it, but care not you therefore, but be sure to keep him from all water else but it only: and that he may the readier take it, you shall do well at first to offer him this water in the dark, that the colour may not offend him; of which when he hath but once tasted, he will then forsake all water whatsoever to drink of this water only, as I have often known by experience. Now touching the vertues which spertain to this Medicine, they are these: First, if your Horse be never so poor, lean, surfeited and diseased; if you give your Horse of this water with the ball dissolved in it as aforesaid, it will in fourteen daies, not only cleanse and scower him from all infirmity, but also feed him and make him fat with good and sound flesh; so as he shall be fit either for the Market, or for present travel; Secondly, if your Horse be inwardly foul and fat, and have either by orderly or disorderly riding, had his grease molten within him, then this Medicine used

as aforesaid, is a most excellent and soveraign
 purge or scowring, and maketh the Horse not
 only avoid all such filthy and ill matter as lies
 molten in his body, and would breed most
 dangerous and mortal sicknesses, but also it
 comforteth and strengtenth the inward parts,
 and breeds great courage and spirit in the
 Horse: whence it comes to pass that it is of
 special and great use for hunting Horses, and
 running Horses to be given after their heats,
 because it doth cleanse the body, prevent all
 inward sicknesses, keep a Horse cool and so-
 luble in his body, and adds more courage and
 mettle than any other food whatsoever. Lastly,
 the use of this Medicine one fortnight
 is as good as a quarter of a years feeding a
 Grass at any time of the year, and worketh
 many and more good effects, especially in
 this, that this Medicine is to be had at all
 times, and Grass is to be had but only in Sum-
 mer season: but whereas at Grass (if it be
 rank and sweet) a Horse is in danger of ma-
 ny sicknesses, as the Yellows, Staggers, Anti-
 cor, and many others, which proceed from
 the corruption of the blood, or the heat of
 the season; by the use of this Medicine all
 these infirmities are taken away, and the more
 Horse recovereth flesh, strength, and liveliness
 hood

hood of spirit, without any danger, as proof
shall testifie much better than my writing.

The third Point.

**How to cure all Diseases in
Cattell, as Ox, Bull, Cow, or Calf,
with seven Medicines only.**

**A Character of the nature of the Ox, Bull,
Cow, or Calf.**



TH E Ox, Bull, Cow, or
Calf, (for indeed they are
but one and the selfe same
in generation) are beasts
naturally of a slow & hea-
vy disposition, yet fit for
the draught, being tempe-
rately handled, and especially the Oxen, or
Bulls: the Cows may be and are sometimes
employed in the same work, but they are
more fit for the Pail, or for yielding Milk,
which they yield in greater abundance than
any

any other beasts whatsoever: their flesh is the best and most wholesome for the sustenance of man; and therefore when they are past labour & other commodity, they may be sold and sold to the Shambles: the fat of these beasts is soft, and apt upon any violent exercise to melt, whence it proceeds that in their labour they may not be driven above an ordinary foot-pace: their Skins are of very great price, being a Leather of that firm, fast, and hard composition, that with ordinary liquering or working in Oyl, it withstandeth all wet and wether, and outweareth all other Leather whatsoever. Of this kind of Cattel with us in this Island of great Britain, are four sorts: the first and best, are those which are bred in the West parts, as in Somerset-shire, Gloucestershire, Dorset-shire, and the Countries adjoining: these are for the most part of blood red colour, with great, large, and long bodies, tall of Stature, and slenderly downward; their horns are little and crooked; and the milk which the Cows give is the very best and wholesomest of all other. The second sort are bred in the Counties of Darby-shire, Chesh-shire, Lanca-shire, York-shire, and the Countries adjoining the



these are for the most part of a cole black colour, with large bodies, and short legs, stately, large, and white horns, and the Cow most fruitful of all other for breed. The third sort are bred in Lincolnshire and the Countie adjoining, and are of a pyed colour, very tall and large of body, only slender and long legged. The fourth sort are bred in the extreamest part of the North, as in Northumberland. and beyond the Tweed; they are the least of all the other, with short low bodies and very little horns, yet in their flesh most excellent and the sweetest Beef of all other: whence our ancient Heards-men conclude, that the West-country Beasts is best for the Paile, the York-shire best for the Hide and Tallow, the Lincoln-shire best for travel and the Northumberland for the Shambles: they have almost as many Diseases as the Horse yet all may be cured by seven Medicines only.

*All these infirmities are cured in Cattle
by the first Medicine following.*

All Fevers.
The pestilence.

The gargill.
The murrain.

All milking.	Milting.
All leanneſs.	To provoke Urine.
The piſſing of blood.	The overflow of the
All Fluſes	Gall.
Hide-bound.	A Cow wethered.
The dry ſkin.	All faintneſs.
The Lung-grown.	How to breed Milk.
Swallowing of all poi-	The Pantas.
ſon whatſoever.	The loſs of the Cud.
All worms.	The Rot.
Vomiting of blood.	

The firſt Medicine.

Firſt, as ſoon as you perceive your Beaſt to droop, you ſhall in any wiſe let him blood in the neck-vein, and let him bleed well (that is to ſay) till you ſee alteration in the blood; then take of Plantain, of Rue, of Wormwood, of Houſleek, of Wood-roſe, of Shepherds purſe, of Smallage, and of Galwort, of each of theſe (or of ſo many as you can conveniently get) half a handfull; beat them well in a Morter, and then mixe therewith a pint of Urine and a handfull of Hens-dung ſtrained all together exceeding much, then put this Juyce ſo ſtrained to a full Ale quart of ſtrong Beer or ſtrong Ale,

and so set it on the fire, and boyl it till a full half be consumed; then take it from the fire, and dissolve into it half an ounce of the best Triacle and a spoonful of the juice of Garlick, then take of Mirrhe, of Ivory, of Bayberries, of Cinamon, and of Annis seeds beaten to a fine powder, two good spoonfulls, and brew very well with the Ale; then being sufficiently well cooled, give it to the Beast to drink with a horn, early in the morning fasting, and chase the Beast up and down half an hour after, then put him where he may come to no meat for an hour and a half after; and thus do two or three mornings together, according to the greatnes of his sickness: But if you find his dew-lap begin to swell, then you shall with a sharp knife slit it, and opening of the skin, you shall thrust into it half a handfull of Spear-grass and Salt chopt together, and then stich it up again, and anoint it with Butter and Tarr mixt together, and so put the beast to a fresh Pasture; but by no means let the grass be too rank, for that is most dangerous.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

The belly-ake.	All coughs or hauffs.
All colds in general.	All shortness of breath.
Dropping nostrils.	A general purge for Cattel.
All costiveness.	

The second Medicine.

First, you shall in any wise let the beast blood, as in the former medicine, then take a quart of strong Ale and boyl it on the fire, and scum it well, then take it off, and dissolve into it a spoonful of Tarr and a spoonful of the juice of Garlick; which done, take of Sugar-candy, of Fenugreek, and of Brimstone, all being beaten to a fine powder, the quantity of three spoonfulls, brew them well together with the Ale till it be sufficiently well cooled; then put to it a quarter of a pint of Salet-oyle, and so give it the beast to drink fasting, and chase him and use him as was before prescribed in the former Medicine.

*All these infirmities are cured by the third
Medicine following.*

The Sturdy.	All Impostumes.
The neck gald.	All boyls.
The neck bruised.	All botches.
The neck sweld.	The Dew-bouln.
The closh.	Cattel goared.
All swellings in gene- ral in any part.	All wounds whatso- ever.

The third Medicine.

First, in any case of the Sturdy, you shall open the skull upon the forehead, and take out the bladder, then heal the sore with the Salve following; but in case of Dew bouln where the blean riseth upon the tongue, or in the mouth, there you shall first break the blean, and thrust out the filth, then rub the sore with Salt and Earth, and after apply the Salve following, which is this. Take the green leaves of *Aristoloch*, of fresh grease of Tallow, of the ashes of an old burnt Shoe of Turpentine, of Tarr & Lilly-roots, of each a like quantity, beat them all in a Mortar till they come to a perfect Salve; which

it prove too lenwick or moist, then you shall take as much Yellow wax as will soften it ; and with this salve anoint the sore places and it is a present remedy.

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

The Barbs.

Loose teeth.

The bleane.

The tongue venomd.

The Canker in the mouth,

The falling of the Pal-
lat.

The fourth Medicine.

First, thrust your hand into the beasts mouth, and if there be any blister risen, or the Pallat fallen, rub the one away, and put up the other ; then take of Woodbine leaves, of Sage, of Plantain and of Salt, of each half a handful, boyl them well in a quart of running water, a pint of Vinegar, and half a pint of Honey, then with the water wash the sore places very well, and it is a present remedy.

*All these infirmities are cured by the fifth
Medicine following.*

All sore eyes.

The Pin in the Eye.

The Haw in the Eye. The Web in the Eye.

The fifth Medicine.

First, you shall let the beast blood in the temple veins, and cut out the Haws if they offend him, which every ordinary Smith can do; then take an egg and open it in the crown, and put out half the white, then fill it up again with salt, and then rolt it in the hot embers so long and so hard that you may beat it to a fine powder, which done, dissolve some of that powder in a spoonful of the water of Eyebright, and a spoonful of the juyce of houghleek, and with the same wash the beasts eye twice or thrice a day, and it is a present remedy.

*All these infirmities are cured by the sixth
Medicine following.*

The worms in the The general scab.

scab.

The parry-coloured scab.

The

The Itch or Scurf.	All Lice or Ticks.
The biting of a mad Dog.	All pricks with thorns or stubs.
The biting with venemous beasts.	To be shrew-run.

The Sixth Medicine.

YOU shall first make a strong Lye with old Urine, and the ashes of ash wood; then take a pint of this Lye, and add to it of Tarr or black sope, of Coperas, of Bores grease, of brimstone, of Peper, of Stavesake, and of Plantain, of each a like quantity, as much as will bring the Lye to to a thick and stiff Salve, then with the same anoint all the sore places: but in case the beast be Shrew-run only, and have no other infirmity, then you shall take a bramble which groweth at both ends, and with the same beat all over the body of the beast, and if you can conveniently; you shall also draw his whole body under a bramble which groweth at both ends, as afore-said.

*All these infirmities are cured by the seventh
Medicine following.*

All Strains whatsoever.	The Gout
All foreness in the Snews.	All broken bones.
All stiffness in the neck.	All griefs in the Hov es.
	The Foul.

The seventh Medicine.

Take Mallows, Chickweed, and Galin-
gale, and boyl them in Urine, butter,
burgundy-pitch, Tallow, and Linseed-oyle,
till they be so soft that you may beat them
to a Salve; which done, apply the Salve to
the grieved place very hot, either as an
Ointment, or as a Pultus, and it is a pre-
sent remedy, as hath been often proved.

The

The fourth Point,

**How to cure all Diseases in Sheep, with
six Medicines only.**

The Character or nature of the Sheep.

Sheep are naturally of a hot disposition, weak and tender, yet so free from greediness, that they will live of less food than any other beast of their bigness : they are of a most singular profit and esteem, as not having in them nor about them any thing which is not of good use, the worst of which are their hoves and yet the very treadings of them upon the ground are a good manuring and enriching of the same : as for their fleeces, their flesh, and other intrails, who knows not the excellent goodness thereof ? The Rams and Ews are fit for generation from two years of age till they be ten ; and after that, they are only for the shambles : the Ews carry their Lambs in their bodies a hundred and fifty days, and no longer, according to common computation. Sheep in our Island of great Brittain
(which

(which is not inferiour to any Kingdom in the world for the excellency of good Sheep) are of fundry natures, according to the alteration of the climates: for where the ground is most fertile, there the Sheep are large of body, and deep wooll'd, yet is the staple but of an indifferent fineness, rather inclining to some coarseness, then yielding the best thred: other are bred of a more barren and wild earth; yet if the year be cold, then is the staple most coarse, and the wooll both short and hairy, and the least that are bred on the most barren earth: though the Sheep be the least of body, and the least of burthen, yet if the year be warm and well coloured, the wooll is of all the finest, and the staple of a fine and silk-like handling. To conclude, it is better and more natural for a sheep to be bred abroad in the fields amongst the flock, then domestick at home in the house; for so shall both his flesh and fleece be better both for the taste and for other service.

All these infirmities in Sheep are cured by the first Medicine following.

All Fevers.
The red water.

The Lung sick.
All Coughs.

All

All colds.	All licking of Poiso ⁿ
All diseases of the Gall.	To cause easie deliv- rance.
The Jaundies.	To increase Milk.
All sickness coming of	All worms inward.
Choler.	The loss of the Cud.
All tough Flegm.	The Staggers.
The Pox.	The general Rot.
The Wood-evil.	Water in the belly.
The Cramp.	

The first Meditine.

TAke of Wormwood-flowers, of Rue, of Colts-foot, of Lung-wort, of Plantain, of Lettice, of Rosemary, of Cinquefoil, of Horse-mint, of Dyl, of Sage, of Tansey, and of Holy-thistle, or of so many of these as you can conveniently get, of each a like quantity, and beat them very well in a Morter : then strain forth the juyce thereof; and to a pint of very sweet honyed water made with the best hony and running water, add five or six spoonfuls of this juyce : then set it on the fire, and boil it with two spoonfuls of the powder of Anis-seeds, Licoras, long Peper, and Bay-berries made of equal quantities : Then being taken from the fire, put in as much sweet Butter as a Wall-nut, and two spoonfuls of that Sale which is called *Adracis*, or *Adarces*, which



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is Salt gathered (and made by the violence of the Suns heat) upon the salt Marshes after the tide is gone away: or for want of it, because it is scarce, you may take as much of the best Spanish salt, and all being well stirred together, so soon as it is luke-warm give it the Sheep to drink with an horn, and morning and evening rub his mouth very well with the salt aforesaid, and it is a certain cure, and hath been often proved.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

The Scab or Itch. The Sturdy xew wolley
All Maggots whatso- The turning evil.
ever. The more sound.
The worm in the claw. Sheep taggd.
All wild-fire. Sheep belted.

The second Medicine.

First, you shall let the Sheep blood in the eye-veins, then take tarr and Irish grease of each a like quantity, and mixing them well together with a little Brimstone and the juyce of Chervile, bring it to a Salve, and with the same (after you have bared, cleaved, and made all the fore places raw) anoint all the grieved

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place: or in case of the Sturdy, after you have
opened the skull and taken out the bladder,
plaster the sore therewith, & it is a certain cure.

*All these infirmities are cured by the third
Medicine following.*

All bones out of All broken bones.
joynt. Pain in the joynts.

The third Medicine.

First, after you have placed the member
right (which you may do by the exam-
ple of the sound member) then you shall bath
the grieved place well with butter and bear:
then make a scar-cloth of Patch-grease and
yellow wax, and warming it very hot lap it
about the member, and if need require then
splint it, and in case the member be broken,
renew it not till fifteen daies be past, other-
wise once in three daies.

*All these infirmities are cured by the fourth
Medicine following.*

All griels in the All dimness of
eyes. sight.

The fourth Medicine.

You shall first let the sheep blood in the
eyes-veins, then take of the juyce of Cel-
lodine,

Iodine, that is, of the leaves in Summer, and the roots in Winter, with the same wash the Sheeps eyes, and it will help them.

All these infirmities are cured by the fifth Medicine following.

All griefs in the mouth. All looseness of teeth.

The fifth Medicine.

First, you shall let the Sheep blood in the gums, then you shall take of Earth, Sage, and Salt, of each a like quantity, and beat them well together, and with the same rub the mouth of the sheep very well; but especially where it is grieved, and it helpeth.

All these infirmities are cured by the sixth Medicine following.

All sickness in Lambs. Lambs that are yeaped sick.

The sixth Medicine.

First, you shall take up the Lamb, and breath into the mouth thereof, then suckle or feed it with Mares milk and a little water mixt together, and make it luke-warm, and in any case during the sickness keep it very warm, for that is the greatest nourishment that can be given unto them, and best agreeeth with them.



The Fifth Point.

How to cure all the diseases in Goats with
two Medicines only.

The Character or nature of the Goat.

Goats are all naturally of a wanton, light
and airy disposition, given to much
wildness: whence it comes that they are
in many Countries preserved, as we preserve
our Deer, wild, and for the chase: and
surely they will make excellent sport
in their hunting: They do bring forth the
young Kids in more abundance than Shee
do Lambs, for they do seldom bring forth
under two, very often three, and some
times four; they carry their Kids in the
bodies five months as Sheep do, and
seldom grow barren but through extreme
famines: they begin very early to goe
the Buck, as in the first year, whence
comes that they continue not long in be-
ing, as not above three or four years at
most.

moſt. Their greateſt and beſt food is the
brozing upon young trees, and therefore
they ſhall ſo go to the buck, that they might
bring forth their young ones in the month
of March or April, when every tree begins
to bud. They are naturally ever good Phy-
ſicians for themſelves, and when they find
any imperfection, will ſeek out cures for
the ſame, as by letting themſelves blood up-
on briers, thorns, bul-roſhes and ſuch like :
They are much ſubject to abortment or
caſting of their young ones, eſpecially in
extrem cold ſeaſons ; whence it comes that
they ſhould have ever a ſhed provided for
them in the Winter ſeaſon. The hair of
Goats in ſome Countries is yearly ſhorn off,
and a courſe ſtuff made thereof, wherewith
they cloath the meaner ſort of people. They
do naturally ſee as well by night as by day,
and their ages are beſt known by the knots
and round riſings about the nether part of
their horns. To conclude, their teeth are
very dangerous for the ſpoiling of young
trees, eſpecially the Olive-tree, which if
they but chance to lick on, the tree never
beareth any fruit after it.



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*All these infirmities in Goats are cured by
the first Medicine following.*

The Pestilence.

Hardness to kid.

The Dropsie.

The Staggers.

The first Medicine.

First, you shall let the Goat blood under
the eyes, and in the tayl, then you shall
take of Selladine-leaves, and Rushes, of Reeds
green, and of worm-wood, of each a like
quantity, beat them in a Mortar, and strain
out the juyce: then take four or five spoon-
ful of that juyce, and mix it with a pint of
Salt, and half a spoonful of Cloves beaten
to fine powder, and being luke warm, give
it the Goat to drink fasting, and let it fast
two hours after it.

*All these infirmities are cured by the second
Medicine following.*

All stopping in the
rears,

The dry Scab.

The ruell stop.

The Itch.

The Tetter.

All Maggots.

All fly-blowings

The

Markham's Method for curing of

The second Medicine.

First, you shall take and cleanse away all the filth and scurf which any way stoppeth or offendeth the grieved place; then take of honey, Capons grease, of black Sope, of Tarr, of Brimstone, and of the Soot of a Chimney, of each a Spoonful; mix them all very well together till it come to a perfect ointment; then with it anoint the sore place very well morning and evening; and if the stopping have been very long, or that the Goat be much inwardly dried, then you shall take two inches of a small Candles end, and thrust it up into the Goats ruel, in the manner of a suppository, and it will not only cleanse the bag and give the Goat great ease in his body, but also keep the place from stopping ever after.

The



The Sixth Point.

How to cure all diseases in Swine, with
three Medicines only.

The Character or nature of the Swine.

SWINE are naturally of a sluttish, sloathful, and devouring disposition, given only to greediness and to spoil; whence cometh the saying of the Husbandman, that the Swine is never good till he be in the dish: they are of most creatures the most abundant in their breed; for they bring forth their litters three times in the year, and will bring forth ten, twelve, fifteen, and twenty sometimes in a litter; yet they will never bring up more pigs then they have teats to give suck with: such pigs as are pigd in the beginning or the last of December, have teeth immediately; the other have not. Swine of all other beasts, do soonest throw their sickness: for if you pull but a bristle from their bodies, and find it bloody

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bloody ot the nether end, or if he carry his peck on the one side, you may be well assured of present sickness. Swine are to be used three several waies in the house, that is, for Brawn, for Bacon, and for Pork: for Brawn, the Bore is only in use, and he is to be frank-fed, and not fly-fed for the frank. hardneth the flesh best: The Hog is best for Pork most tender and sweet, and fittest for present service: and the Spaid Gilt, or Spaid, or gelt Sow is best for Bacon, feedeth soundest, taking fat soonest, and hangeth by the walls uncorrupt longest. As there be household and tame Swine, so there be also wild and savage Swine, yet by much more fierse and cruel: they differ little or nothing in nature, only they are by their wildness and much ranging a great deal less apt to take sickness: To conclude, they are a good and wholesome meat, having nothing in them or about them useles; as is found by daily experience.

All these infirmities are cured by the first Medicine following.

All Fevers,
All hide sickness.

The Murrain,
The Pestilence,

The



The Catharr.

The Gall.

The Meazles.

The Pox.

The

Ali Vomir.

Sleeping evil.

All pain in the milke.

The first Medicine.

First, you shall let the Swine blood in the tail, and under the ears, then bind up the sore with the green bark of Oziers; which done, you shall take of Barly meal two or three handfull, of red Oaker and Hens dung of each a handfull, and of the juyce of Liverwort, Gall-wort, and Worm wood, half a pint, of Treacle an ounce, mix all these well with a pottle of Honey and Urine blended together; then put it into a gallon or two of sweet warm wash or swillings, and so give it the Swine to drink, and anoint all the sore places of his body with brimstone and Boregrease mixed together; and during the time of his sickness, let his food be only dry Beans spelted on a Mill.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

All imposthumes.

Swine that are lugg'd.

All leanness or moulke.

All maggots in the

All Scurf or Manginess.

ears.

The

If the Swine blood in the
tail as aforesaid; then if the Imposthume
be ripe, lance it, and thrust out the filth; then
heal the sore with Tarr and Butter mixt to-
gether: but if the Imposthume be hard, then
only rub it with wheat-meal and Salt till it
dissolve; but if the infection be universal,
then anoint the swine all over with Swines-
grease, brimstone, vinegar, black sope and
Honey mixt together, each of like quantity,
and having formerly rub'd all the scurf and
filth away with a wooll-card.

*All these infirmities are cured by the third
Medicine following.*

All unnaturalness in Sows, devouring their birth.

The third Medicine.

IF your Sow be given to much unnatural-
ness, and that she will devour her pigs so
soon as she hath pig'd them, you shall watch
her pigging, and take them away as they fall;
then take the wreckling or worst pig, and an-
oint & bath it all over with the juyce of the
hearb Stonecrop, and then give it the Sow
to devour: which so soon as she hath done,
it will immediately make her so exceedingly
sick, and cause her to vomit so exceedingly,
that she will never after do the same again.

The



The seventh Point.

How to cure all the diseases in Dogs, with
with three Medicines only.

The Character or nature of the Dog.

THERE be of Dogs divers kinds, though
all concur and come to one nature
in the matter of diseases and infirmities:
for there is first the *Grayhound*, which ex-
ceedeth in swiftness, and is preserved for
the Chase, as either to course the wild *Deer*,
the *Hare*, the *Bee*, the *Wolf*, or other
Vermine: he is a beast of infinite valour and
spirit, yet tender, and apt by his fierceness
to much casualty; and his only vertue con-
sisteth in the swiftness of his foot. Then
there is the *Hound*, which is of a more dul-
ler temper, whose only glory is in his smell
hunting and finding out by his scent the track
and foot-stoops of all sorts of wild beasts: In
which he sheweth so much cunning, that not
any winding, turning, or artful double can
prevent his search: he is both valiant and in-
dustrious, and so unappalled with labour, that

only

only by the continuance of his toyl he maketh himself master of what prey soever he hunteth. Next unto him is the Spanniel, which also is singular for his smell upon birds: as the Hound upon beasts; whence it comes that neither Partridge, Pheasant, Rail, Quail, Peacock, nor any other bird can escape their search: they are of all other Dogs the most lovingest, humblest. and most familiar with the man. Then there is the water-Spanniel, whose scent is also his only glory; yet that scent is taken aloft from the air, and upon the water; whereby it comes to pass, that no water-fowl is safe from his search: he is also of a most exceeding strong constitution, being very able to endure the cold, that no sharpness of winter nor frost troubleth him, but the water is as familiar with him as the air. Then there is the Mastive, whose vertue is only in his courage, strength, sharpness of teeth, and aptness to encounter with any fierce wild beast, as Lyons, Bears, Wolves, Tygers, and such like, against which they are so apt, willing and so cunning in their fight, that they seldom or never part but victors. To conclude, for your Tumbler or Lurcher, whose delight is only in killing the Cony: for the Lice-sces, which daily envieth the Fox; and for your genera

E Mongril



Mongrels, whose uses are either for chasing away vermine, or defence of the husbandmans yard, they were, and are in their special natures and qualities with the other forenamed Dogs. And touching their diseases, they are cured by one and the self-same Medicine.

All these infirmities in Dogs are cured by the first medicine following.

All worms inwardly. Costiveness or belly-bound.
All colds or stoppings.
The Stone.

The first Medicine.

Make a strong decoction of Wormwood and of Southernwood; then take a pint of the decoction, and dissolve into it as much *Alloes* as twice an hazel-nut, and a good spoonful of the powder of Ivory and Brimstone mixt together; then being luke-warm, give it the Dog to drink, and administer at his tuel two inches of a half peny candles end, in manner of a suppository.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

All Lice on Fleas. All Serpent bitings.
All worms outwardly. All mad Dogs bitings.

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All Galls or Tetters. All galling of feet.

All Itch, or scab, or mangy. All fretting in the feet.

All hurts by wild beasts. The Canker.

The second Medicine.

Make a strong decoction of *Rew, Sage, Mints,* and a handful or two of Salt; then with the decoction wash over all the Dogs body; then take *Treacle, Hoggs-grease,* yellow *wax,* *Turpentine* and *Cyperas,* of each a like quantity; melt and mingle them together, and with that ointment annoint all the sore places, especially those which he cannot come to lick, or else scratcheth most, and it will speedily cure him.

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.


All tiredness. All Bruises.

All worms whatsoever. All pain in the ears.

The third Medicine.

First, if the wound be wide and gaping, or in any fleshy part, you shall nitch it up with a needle and a little red tilke then take the yolk of an Egg, and as much Soot of a Chimney, and twice so much of the juyce of green

green Tobacco, and the iuyce of Melliot, with as much fresh Butter as will bring all these to a Salve, being molten and mingled well together on a soft fire; then with this salve either ointment or plaister the grieved place, and it is a present remedy for all the former grievances, as hath been often by me and others experienced.



The Eighth Point.

How to cure all the diseases in Conies, or Hares, with one Medicine only.

The Character of Conies or Hares.

HARES or Conies are small Beasts, of a much more melancholy disposition than other beasts, whence cometh the hardness of their living; for as it is written, they will feed fat with the white rind of the frost, or the snow: certain it is that in the coldest and sharpest time of winter they feed best, because then the frost biting the foggy grass, maketh it most sweet, upon which
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they delight most to feed. They are abundant in their increase, bringing forth their broods once every month, and of those broods not under three or four at the least; neither doth she so soon disburthen one brood; but she presently runneth to the Buck, and ingendereth for another. The males of these kinds are very unnatural; for if they can find where the young ones are kindled, they presently devour them: whence it comes to pass, that the female at her time compleat withdraweth her self, and hideth her young, daubing and damming up the hole till they be able to run and shift for themselves: and then she opening the hole by little and little, giveth them liberty to take the air, and use their own exercise. As for the profit of them, besides their flesh, which is an excellent food, their skins are of great price, and are a most excellent Fur, and little inferiour, for warmth, sweetness, and goodness, to any other. Again, the wooll or hair of them is very good to make Felts of; and indeed, is so soft and fine, that it is but a little inferiour to the Beaver; with which wooll if it be mixed, it maketh a most perfect and good Felt. To conclude, they are beasts of much hardness, and therefore of no long life; and they take delight in hard and

sandy grounds, which are dry; for they have no greater enemy than the wet; whence it proceedeth that their greatest infirmity is rottenness: yet such Hares or Conies as do live and delight in the clay earths, are even the greatest, fattest, stoutest, and best, either for the dish, or any sport whatsoever.

All Conies or Hares are subject to two infirmities only: which are cured by this one Medicine following.

The Rot.

Madness.

The first Medicine.

FOR these infirmities above named, you shall only take the finest, sweetest, and dryest Hay you can get, and mix it very well with the hearb Hare-thistle, and therewith feed your Conies and Hares, especially in the winter-season; and it will not only prevent the infirmities, but also recover and cure the sickness when at any time they are infected.

The

The Ninth Point.

How to cure all diseases in Poultry, as
Cocks, Hens, Capons, Chickens, Turkeys,
Peacocks, Pheasants, Partridges, Quails,
Rails, Doves of all kinds, and
such like, with four Me-
dicines only.

*The Character or nature of all sorts of
Poultry.*

THe Cock, from whence the Hen, Ca-
pon and Chicken proceedeth, and so
all one, being the sentinel and watch of
the house, is a lusty, proud, valiant, and cou-
ragious bird, taking both delight in himself
and in other mens praises of him. It is writ-
ten of them, that they are Astronomers, and
know the course of the Stars: certain it is,
that they keep a true distance in their times,
and crow more after proportion than order.
They are great commanders and rulers of
their own kind; and so jealous of their wives,
that

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that they will die ere any strange Cock en-joy the least shew of their presence. Of all beasts whatsoever, none but he rejoyceth atter the act of generation. The Hens are no less valiant than the Cocks, if they be true bred & will with their opposites fight to the last drop: they are exceeding loving and natural to their young, and will not only fight in their defence, but also strive themselves to give their Chickens sustenance.

Your *Turkey* is not unlike unto these birds; for the Cock is proud, valiant, and apt to fight; only the Hens are much less natural, though somewhat more doating: for, from her too much love, she will draw her Chickens abroad, and by her wandring will lose them, never respecting her number; but so long as she hath one to follow her, so long she respecteth not what hapneth to the rest. Of this nature also is the Peacock, who for beauty, pride, and understanding, exceedeth all other birds, yet only are careless of their young. The Peacock is a bird of long life, ordinarily living to the years of five and twenty, or upward: he is a dish much used at Banquets, for shew, more then for taste: for his flesh is not held exceeding wholesome.

all Diseases in Poultry, &c.

not being certain, that if he be never so well
and dry roasted over night, yet he will be
as blood-raw the next day following. Now
contrary to the Peacock, the Pheasant, Par-
tridge, Quail, and Rail are excellent birds
for the Table, and more dainty and whole-
some than any other: They are also excel-
lent flights, and make rare sport before the
Hawk: they flie not high, but near to
the ground; and though not very nimble of
wing, yet swift after they are on wing. They
love not to flie long, by reason of their
much earnestness; but must have many rests:
but being slain with the Hawk, they are the
best, tenderest, and most pleasing food. They
bring forth their broods in great abundance;
and having once disclosed them, the young
ones are able to defend themselves by flight,
even when their shells are on their crowns:
so strong and wily they are by nature, as
house-Doves are of an innocent nature, and
very chaste, and neither male or female change
their mate, but keep together, one true to
the other, living as coupled by the band of
marriage, keeping their own Hen continual-
ly, never visiting the holes of others, unless
they be single by the death of their mates:
the male and female are both careful of their
young

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young ones; nay, you shall have the Cock
oft-times chaff the Hen if she keep not the
nest well; and yet kind they be to them
when they are about to build, lay, and set, as
may be seen by their readiness to them in
that case: when the Hen commeth off the
nest, the Cock goeth on presently. The
Cock will go abroad and first feed himself
well, and gorge himself, and when he com-
m to home will disgorge himself again,
feeding his Hen or his young ones. Stock-
doves live ordinarily (as *Pliny* affirmeth) *thirty years*. The *Turtle-doves* of all the rest
are the lovingest to their mate: for you shall
see them alwaies fly together, unless one of
them be kild, then the other will not live
long after, but pine away.

*All these infirmities in Poultry are cured by
the first Medicine following.*

The Flux in the belly.
Drowfiness of the brain,

The first Medicine.

You shall take *Pease-bran* and scald it ei-
ther with water or Sweet *Whay*, and give
it

it the Poultry to eat, and it will stop any scowring in these House-fowl whatsoever, as hath been often experienced.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

The stopping of the belly. All molten grease.
To avoid bruited blood.

The second Medicine.

TAKE either bread made of *Wheat*, or *Wheat* corn, but bread is the better, and put it into a small trough; then put to the same a good quantity of mans *Urine*, newly made and warm, and let the Poultry eat the bread or corn out of the *Urine*, and it will cure them.

All these infirmities are cured by the seventh Medicine following.

The Pip. The stinging by worms,
The Roop. or venemous things,
All Lice.

The third Medicine

First, you shall pull away the scale from the Pip, and the black scurf from the Roop, and lay the sore raw and bare; then take of Salt, Rue, Pepper, and sweet Butter, of each a like quantity, and beat them together in a Morter till it come to a Salve; then with the same anoint the sores, and it healeth.

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

All sore eyes.

All dimness of sight.

The fourth Medicine.

Take a leafe or two of ground Ivy, or as some call it, Alchoof, or ordinary ground-Ivy, and chew it well in your mouth; then sucking the juyce thereof hard, spit it into the eyes of your Poultry; and thus do twice or thrice a day. It is a most certain cure, and often proved.



The Tenth Point.

How to cure all the diseases in water-fowl, as Geese, Ducks, Swans, Teils, Widgeons, Shel-drakes, Plover, Hens, Pheas, Bytters, Guls, and such like, with one Medicine only.

The Character or nature of Wild-fow'.

Wild-Fowl; though they differ much in name and proportions, yet in their general natures there is small variety: they all love to live together in flocks and herds, and in like manner they flie together; yet not in rout, but like souldiers, either in single or in double files; & for the most part they fly triangle-wise, one as it were leading the way, and the rest in two wide branches following, by which means they gather more wind under them, and are more able to mount their flights higher, which is that in which they most joy: some write they flie so close one after another, that the hindmost reflect his head on him that flieth before him: however, it is most certain that they flye in a most decent

cent and comely order. They do for the most part keep one nest, and in nourishing the young are very diligent, hiding them in holes and in the bushes and never discovering them till they be able to save themselves by flying. They are of all creatures most watchful.



seldom sleeping but when they are guarded by some of their kind. They bring forth their brood commonly once a year, yet sometimes twice; yet those fowls are rather domestical than wild; for such fruitfulness ever springeth from some extraordinary keeping.

All water-fowls for the most part are subject but to one infirmity only, which is cured by this one Medicine following.

The Gargill.

The

The Medicine.

TAKE a clove of Garlick pild, and bruise it a little, and roul it up in sweet Butter, in fashion of a Capons cram, and so give it to the fowl, and thus give about three cloves of Garlick at a time and no more; and it is a present cure for this disease, or for any other inward sickness that shall offend your water-fowl at any time whatsoever.

The Eleventh Point.

How to cure all the diseases in singing Birds, as the Nightingale, Linnet, solitary Sparrow, Gold-finch, Mysskin, Spinke, Canary-bird, Cordial, Lark, Callander, Black-bird, Robin, Thrush, and such like, with three Medicines only.

The Character or nature of all manner of singing Birds.

ALL singing Birds generally do once a year change their colours in feathers, and alter their voice in singing, and that in such sort that of a suddain a man would say they were other birds, which is a thing which happeneth not unto the greater fowls, except

it be only the Crane; for they will at some-times of the year grow blacker then at other some, especially in their old age: so likewise the Black-bird will grow redish, and in Summer he singeth clear and tunable, and in Winter he stuteth and flammereth, but in December commonly he is cleane mute, and



dumb altogether: also if the Blackbird be a year old, and especially the males, their bills turn white like Ivory, so likewise the Thrushes or Mavisses all Summer are painted about the necks with sundry colours, but in the Winter they are all of one colour. The Nightingale also singeth almost fifteen daies together in the height of the Spring, and will learn easily to whistle: and so generally all other singing Birds sing more at one time of the year than at another, except it be such birds as are altogether domestical and tame.

used

used only to hear Musick, the voices of men and continual clamours, candle light, and torch-light, such I say will not only sing all the year long, but also all day and night without ceasing, as may be daily discerned in many Noblemens and Gentlemens houses. These singing birds seldom sing the first year: only in the winter time they will a little record, and then when the spring approacheth, they will break forth with their voices, and sound their notes full and perfect. And of all these singing birds, the Linnet, Robin, Bulfinch, Star, is most docible, and aptest both to tame, and learn all several tunes: they take delight in their cages and servitude, only they are apt to feed suddenly; and with their too much fatness, often corrupt and die suddenly; therefore it is not good at any time to let them be without chalk, Sugar, or Chickweed, which is a great preservative and present help against the disease, of fatness; and you must shift them in a fresh cage every month; and take their dung from them every morning, and then blow their meat; and when you shift their cages, put the two doors together and blow on them, and they will shift themselves, for to handle them is dangerous; and when they moult or cast their feathers, spout a little wine

on them, and it will the sooner make them moult their old coat : and for those birds that you would teach and bring up to whistle, you must hang their cages in such a place where they shall not hear the chirping of Sparrows; for naturally they will take the wild note, as I have known by experience, and have heard some birds crow like a cock, and counterfeit notes of birds of other kinds contrary to their own kind. The Stare of all other birds is very apt, ready & tractable to be taught to whistle to speak any thing without cutting or clipping the tongue, as I have heard many speak as plain as any Parrot; but you must keep them covered all over, saving a place where they may see their meat and water; and as you would teach a Parrot, so teach them. And for the dieting of birds, the Stare feedeth chiefly on raw beef, and bread soaking in water, both mixt together, and small minced; the black-bird and Thrush feedeth on raw beef being whole, and stickt on a stick in their cage: the Bulfinch and Linnæ feed on Rape-seeds; but you must take heed of Mustard-seed, for they are like to Rape-seeds, and will make them pine away: the Canary-bird doth feed on Canary-seed and Rape-seed mixt together: the Robin and Nightingale feed on Oatmeal,

or raw meat: but if you get them now & then
some of the worms that do breed among the
flour at the Bakers, it will much avail them.

*All these infirmities in singing Birds are cured
by the first Medicine following.*

All Melancholy.	Mouthing.
Leanness or dislike.	All Lice.
Strangling of the	The Roup.
breast.	The Pelfick.
The Apoplexie.	The Pip.
To bring the voice	All costiveness.
again.	The privy sickness.

The first Medicine.

TAK Sugar, Saffron and Figs, of each a
like quantity, and either chaw them, or
beat them in a mortar, till they come to a paste,
and then give it the bird to eat during the
time of her sickness; and into her water put
Mellon-seeds bruized and chopt very small,
provided ever that you forget not in case of
the Pip, or Roup, first to pluck off the scale or
scab, and then to give the Medicines after.

*All these infirmities are cured by the second
Medicine following.*

All sores or wounds.	All Gouts.
All Imposthumes.	

The second Medicine.

Take of butter and of Hens grease of each a like quantity, and melt them, and mix them well together upon a soft & gentle fire, then with a feather dipt into it when it is reasonable warm, anoint the sore places, and if the wound be very deep, then with a fine needle & a little red sick stick it up, & then anoint it; and thus do twice a day at the least, and it will help them.

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

All blindness.

All dimness of sight.

All sore eyes.

The third Medicine.

Take half a spoonful of clear running water, and a full spoonful of the juyce of Beets, and mix them well together, then with a feather either anoint the birds eyes, or taking a little of it into your mouth, spit it into the birds eyes, and thus do twice or thrice a day at the least, and it will help them presently.

The



The twelfth and last Point.

How to cure all the diseases in Hawks, of what nature or quality soever they be, with six Medicines only.

The Character or nature of all sorts of Hawks

THERE be in Faulconry, sixteen kinds of Hawks or birds that live upon prey; and though every one have in them a special note or character of much valour, yet some are much more valiant than other some; as the Eagle, the Vulture, the Gerfaulcon, Faulcon, and such like. The valiant Hawk ever cruisseth her prey in the air, the least valiant taketh her prey near unto the ground: The valiant Hawks alwayes build upon the highest rocks and on the steep cliffs, against which the rage of the Sea and water continually beatech, and the less valiant Hawks build in tall timber trees, where they have some shelter and refuge: as for those which build in some walls, or upon the ruins of old houses, as the Kestrels and such like, they are most base and cowardly, and neither fit for use nor employment.

ment. The long-wing'd Hawks are fittest for the river, and kill both the Heron, and the other smaller fowl, as is the Mallard and Tayl: and the short-wing'd Hawks will kill them and the Hare also. The Merline and Hobby take most delight in killing the Larks: the Sparrow-hawks in killing the Black-bird, and the Musket in killing the Sparrow only. Many other flights there be, as of the Pie & Jay, and such like; but they are to be measured according to the mettle of the Hawk, for they



are flights of danger and force, and therefore it behoves the Hawk to have much cunning and much exercise before she be brought to such flights, lest that her mettle and rashness become her own ruine, as many Faulconers find by daily experience.

All these infirmities in Hawks are cured by the first Medicine following.

All inward and privy	All sorts of worms.
sickness of body.	Purging of glut.
The Pantas.	Costiveness in the body.
Casting of the gorge.	To cause digestion.

The first Medicine.

Take as much Argarick as a pease, and wrap it either in a warm Pigeons heart, or Chickens heart, or any other warm and bloody flesh, and give it the Hawk to eat fasting in the morning, and it is a most ready and certain cure.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

All privy griefs in	The Ric.
the head.	All Apoplexies.
All Rheums.	

The second Medicine.

Take as much Mustard-seed bruised as will lie upon a three-halfpence, and lap it as aforesaid, either in a warm Pigeons heart, Chickens heart, or other warm flesh, and then dip it in the juyce of Rosemary and Sage well mixt together, and so give it the Hawk to eat fasting in the morning, and it will not
only

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only purge and cleanse her, but also comfort
and strengthen the brain exceedingly, as by
proof you shall find.

*All these infirmities are cured by the third
Medicine following.*

All diseases in the eyes. All blood-shotten eyes.
All dimness of sight. The Pin and Web.

The third Medicine.

TAKE of the juyce of ground-Ivy or Ale-
hoof half a spoonful, & put to it as much
fine scarft Ginger, as will lie on a threehalf-
pence; and being well mixt together with a
small soft feather, anoint the Hawks eyes
therewith, morning, noon, and night, and it is
a most certain cure, and often approved.

*All these infirmities are cured by the fourth
Medicine following.*

All diseases in the The Frounce.
mouth. All Cankers.

The fourth Medicine.

TAKE rough Alome and beat it to as fine a
Powder as you can possibly get it, then
take a spoonful or two of the strongest and
best Wine-vinegar, and mix your Alome with
the same till it be as thick as puddle; then take

a fine rag of Cambrick or Lawn, and dip it therein, and with the same rub the sores well till they be ready to bleed, both morning, noon and night, and it will cure it in a short space.

All these infirmities are cured by the fifth Medicine following.

All Impoſthumes. All wounds whatsoever.
All bruises whatsoever. The Formicas.
All Excreſcions. To ſtanch blood.

The fifth Medicine.

First, where there is any excreſcion of horny or bony substance, you shall cut it away, and lay the sore open and bare, and then apply the salve which followeth. But in case of wounds, if the wounds be great or deep, you shall first stitch it up with a fine needle and a little red silk, then take twenty Raisons of the Sun, and having pickt out the stones, boyl them in half a pint of wine till it be thick like pap, then beat it well together; and being very warm, apply it to the sore places, renewing it once in four and twenty hours till the sores be healed: but if the flux of blood be great, then you shall take Merchants wax, and drop it upon the vein which bleedeth, and it will be presently stanch it.

All

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*All these infirmities are cured by the third
Medecine following.*

The pin in the foot. Bones Broken,
The broken pounce. Bones out of joynt.

The sixth Medicine.

First, you shall place the member right, if there be either breach dislocation; then take of *Galbanum*, of White-Pitch, of Turpentine, of each a like quantity, and melt them together on a soft fire; then plaister-wise spread it upon a linnen cloth and so fold it about the sore; then splint it if need require, otherwise only rowl it up with a fine linnen rag, and the remedy will soon be effected, as hath been often by me and others seen, and proved by experience.

The

The nature of Red and Fallow Deer.

THough the Deer, by a secret instinct of nature, and the providence of God, are their own Physicians, and not needing the help of man; yet because they are so serviceable for the use of man, I thought it not much impertinent from my discourse to shew their Character or nature.

The Hart of all other beasts loveth to hear Musick, and marvelch at all things that he seeth, and taketh great pleasure to behold them, as hath been often seen by their gazing at the Bow and Arrows of the Hunter, or at a Carter, and the like; They are at mighty enmity with Serpents, and renew their strength by eating of them; they have also a strange property, that if they go to feed in young Springs or Coppes, they go against the wind, and so can tell whether there be any person or not: and if any man chance to spit or piss upon any sprig or branch in the Coppes, they will find it out presently, and utterly abandon that place. Being hunted and ready to be taken by the Hounds, they will for their last refuge fly to
houses

houses and places of resort, rather to yield to man than to dogs: and as *Pliny* saith, they can endure to swim thirty miles end-waies: and when they are to pass any great River to go to Rut in some Isle or Forrest, they assemble themselves together in herds; and knowing the strongest and best swimmer, they make him go foremost, and then he which cometh the second stayeth up his head upon the back of the first, and all the rest in like manner even to the last: the foremost being weary, the second taking his place, and he cometh backward. They go to Rut about the midst of September, and bear their young ones eight months: sometimes they bring two Calves at once: their little ones they practise and exercise to use their legs from the very beginning, leading them up to high rocks, teaching them to leap, run, and flie away, acquainting them with their Dens and secret places of harbour: the males are horned, and they above all other living creatures cast them every year once, at a certain time of the Spring; and to that purpose a little before their mewing, they seek out the most secret corners, and molt out of the way to hide themselves: when they are Pollards, they keep close hidden, as if they were dis-

armed;

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armed; and all this they do as if they envied that men should have good of any thing that they had. Their age may be known by their heads, (for every year they have one more branch than they had the last year before) untill they come to six, after which time, they come new ever alike so that their age cannot be discerned any more by their head, but their mark is taken by their mouth and teeth: for as they grow in age, they have few or no teeth at all: yet the branches grow out of the root, whereas all the while they were younger, they used to have them break forth, and standing out at the very forehead. At the first when they break out again, they be like to the glanduls or kernels of dry skin, that new put forth; then grow they with tender stalks to retain round and long knots, covered all over with a certain plume-down like velvet: so long as they be destitute of their horns, and perceive their heads naked, they go forth to relief by night; and as they grow bigger and bigger, they harden them in the hot Sun, est-soons making proof of them against trees: and when they perceive

ceive they be tough and strong enough
then they go abroad boldly. The Hart
and Hinds may live an hundred years
and upward.

Thou gentle Reader, I have briefly ended
my short Epitome, craving nothing but shew
at thy Hands, that when thou hast made
tryall of these my approved remedies, and
findest the profit to redound to thy self (as
many heretofore have done) praise God, and
think well of me thy friend.

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